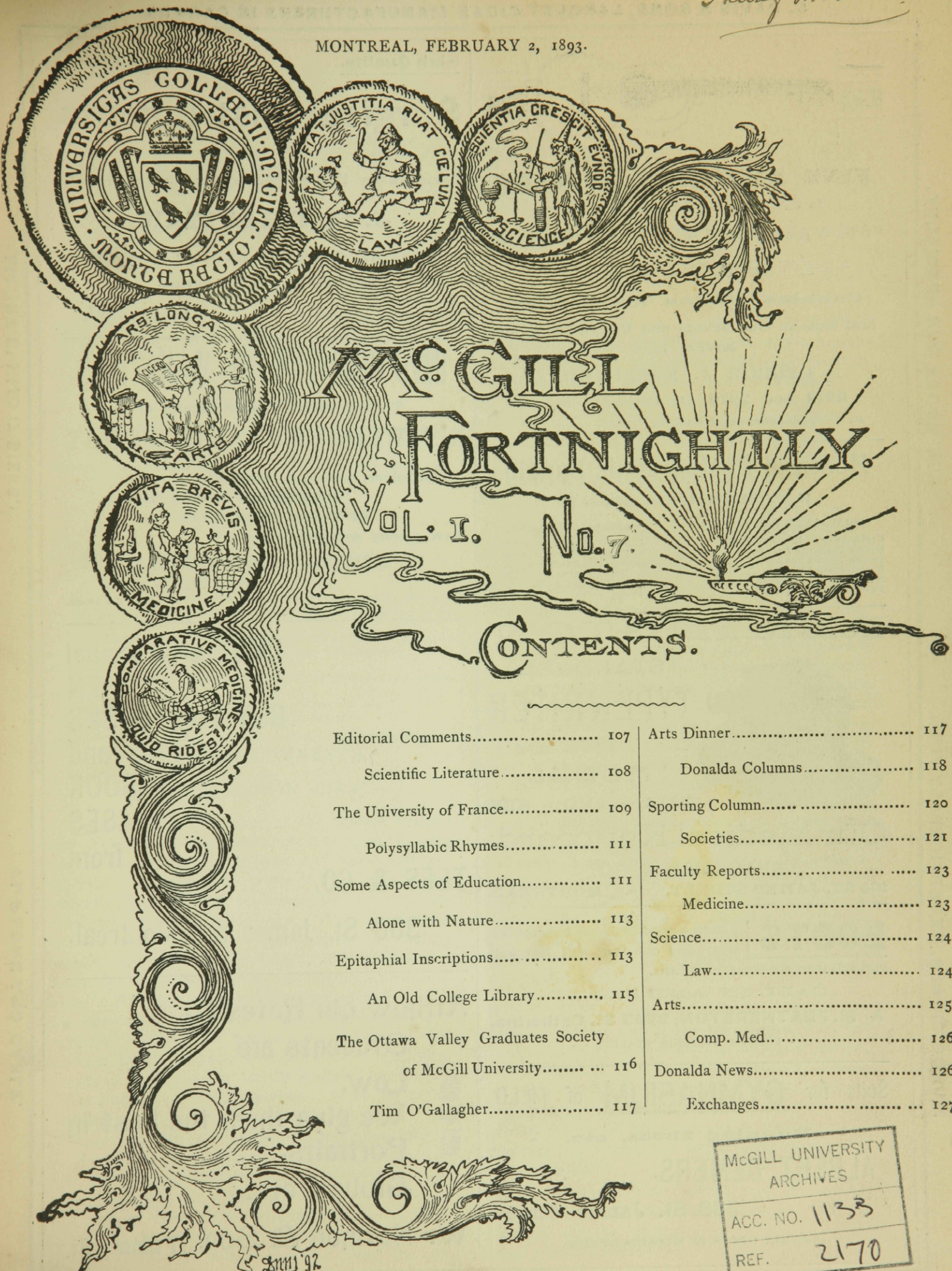


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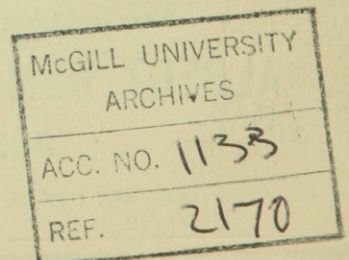


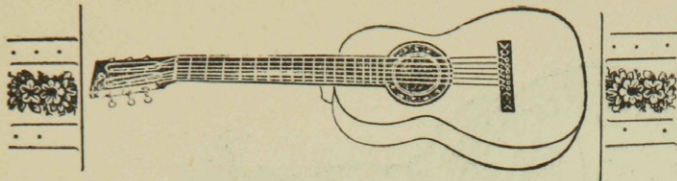
Mc GILL FORTNIGHTLY.

VOL. I. No. 7.

CONTENTS.

Editorial Comments.....	107	Arts Dinner.....	117
Scientific Literature.....	108	Donalda Columns.....	118
The University of France.....	109	Sporting Column.....	120
Polysyllabic Rhymes.....	111	Societies.....	121
Some Aspects of Education.....	111	Faculty Reports.....	123
Alone with Nature.....	113	Medicine.....	123
Epitaphial Inscriptions.....	113	Science.....	124
An Old College Library.....	115	Law.....	124
The Ottawa Valley Graduates Society of McGill University.....	116	Arts.....	125
Tim O'Gallagher.....	117	Comp. Med..	126
		Donalda News.....	126
		Exchanges.....	127





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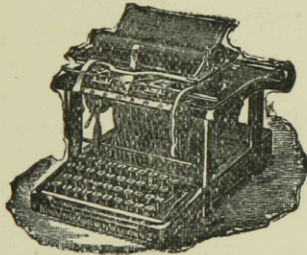
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A Fortnightly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Event.

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No. 7

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The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

SUMMER SESSION IN SCIENCE.

The increasing excellence of the Science Faculty and the advance of its standard is bringing its own penalty in an increase of work upon professors and students. The professors in the Science Faculty are probably the most hard worked in the University, not even excepting those in Medicine. They devote their whole time to the work to the exclusion of private practice, and much of it is of a hard, laborious, practical kind. Several members of the staff spend seven hours a day in the class rooms and laboratories, and in addition they have the labor of preparing lectures and correcting examination papers. In addition to his teaching, the Dean has the enormous task of regulating the affairs of the Faculty and its splendid equipment.

The students also are overworked. According to the timetables as set forth in that excellent annual, the Calendar, the Science students work seven hours a day for five days a week, excepting Saturday, when it is three hours less, making thirty-nine hours a week. In the Arts Faculty the hours for all years are fifteen a week. Work done under such pressure cannot be of the best kind. The Medical Faculty had the same difficulty when the transition came from the old didactic to the new practical system, and partially solved it by adding a summer session to the course.

The same solution is open to the Science Faculty. The summer months could be devoted entirely to shop work and laboratory testing when the students could work all day long. At present with the broken hours much time must be wasted in adjusting lathes and other machines, and before the piece is completed the student is called away. If a summer session were added, the students could work without interruption, and the appliances of the Faculty would fulfil to the fullest extent the high aim of their provider.

The advantages of identifying themselves with the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers do not seem to be fully appreciated by the Students of the Faculty of Applied Science. When the Society was formed, most liberal provisions were made for undergraduates. Student membership was provided for, student meetings were held, undergraduates were asked to read papers, and when of sufficient merit they were incorporated in the transactions of the Society. For some reason the Students this year are disposed to form societies of their own, and even each year has resolved itself into a deliberative assembly. No fault can be found with this action except in so far as it prevents them attending the Society of Civil Engineers. It is hardly likely, at least it would be hard to convince a thoughtful person that even in the combined wisdom and experience of a whole class of students there is as much profit as among the Society of Civil Engineers. Engineering is essentially a practical science, and students cannot afford to neglect the experience of those who are eminent in it. Besides, it is of the greatest importance to become acquainted with the men with whom they will afterward come in contact in the practice of their profession.

Hon. J. S. Hall presented a petition before the Quebec Legislature during the last session, from the governors, corporation and medical faculty of McGill, signed by Mr. J. H. R. Molson, Sir J. Hickson, Messrs. W. C. Macdonald, G. Hague, Prof. Alex. Johnson, and other members of the University, praying that the bill introduced by Dr. Marcil respecting physicians and surgeons be not passed, and setting forth the harm it will do to McGill.

In a recent number of the FORTNIGHTLY the scope of the bill was discussed along with its bearing upon the University, and the prediction is verified that the measure would be re-introduced this session. Last year it passed the Lower House, and was only rejected in the Legislative Council by a majority of one. The

failure to carry was due to the absence of one of the strongest advocates of the Bill who this year will doubtless be in his place. Under these circumstances it is probable the bill will become law. McGill Medical School will then have to consider how its pernicious provisions can be met.

The semi-annual examinations for entrance to the Bar of the Province of Quebec have taken place, and the truth of the well-worn theory of the survival of the fittest has been again most startlingly demonstrated.

Some twenty-six candidates presented themselves before the Provincial examiners for the examinations, and of that number only five were counted worthy of taking their position in the professional *arena* and before the commercial world as interpreters of the intricacies of our complex but highly interesting and instructive jurisprudence.

This seems indeed a very small minority, and if a correspondingly small rate of increase in the numbers of practitioners be maintained in the future, the Bar of Montreal promises—nay threatens—to be composed of a decidedly small but eminently well qualified number of the elect. Of course there are two sides to this question of restriction, and many men will be found on both sides—men to advocate the most careful enforcement of the various strictures placed on the profession in the way of careful registrations and tedious and knotty examinations; and also on the other side, men who advocate the greatest liberality and a permission of *pratique qui peut* to the educated world in general. A medium course is probably the most beneficial, but until the number of successful candidates materially increases, there seems no immediate necessity for a decision either one way or the other.

The system according to which the Arts Dinner is held is extremely unsatisfactory. The committee adopted the plan of its predecessors, and would not advise succeeding committees to do the same. They felt most forcibly the truth of that remark of Demosthenes: “*δὲ χρημάτων* ;” without it, none of the necessary things can be accomplished.” One of the members suggested that the institution be endowed, nothing would be more satisfactory; but until such endowment is forthcoming, some other mode of providing the funds than the present should be adopted. Either the professors should not be asked to subscribe—when an invitation would be in place, and the dinner would be a students’ dinner—or they should co operate with the students, appointing members to the committee and making the dinner a Faculty affair. The Faculty as a body is against contributing under the present conditions, and allows its share of the burden to fall upon a few professors and lecturers. And probably the Faculty is right.

A report was made at the last meeting of the Corporation, recommending, if possible, that candidates for the professional faculties should take two years’ study in the Faculty of Arts as a preliminary, and it was

thought matters might be so arranged that the B. A. and professional degrees could be taken in six years. In the FORTNIGHTLY of 12th January there was a strong plea for some such arrangement, and it is gratifying to find the authorities well disposed to the suggestion. It is nothing more than a coincidence, although a curious one, that the events should follow so closely. The idea, it appears, dates many years back, and Dr. Johnson, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, whose capacity for long and silent work is well known, has been developing it ever since.

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

The literature of Engineering has been enriched by a work newly issued from the press of John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1893, entitled “Theory of Structures and Strength of Materials.” The author is Henry J. Bovey, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science McGill University. The prime value of the work consists in the amount it adds to the present store of knowledge of these subjects which in short comprise almost everything that comes within the wide scope of civil engineering. The next interest of the book lies in the fact that the author is so closely identified with our own University. After the Principal himself Mr. Bovey is perhaps one of the most interesting figures on the teaching staff. This arises from his long association, from the actual work he has accomplished, from the benefactions he has been so largely instrumental in securing and directing, and from his enthusiasm for scientific things. In addition he has brought the Faculty of Applied Science in close contact with the profession of Engineering through the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. The Faculty at present, if one compares it with the institution of thirteen years ago, is the best tribute and proof of Mr. Bovey’s talent and capacity for work and the direction of the work of others. The dedication of the book is a nice example of Mr. Bovey’s aptitude for recognizing the fitness of things—“Dedicated to William C. McDonald, whose benefactions to McGill University have done so much to advance the cause of Scientific Education” The names of the Dean of Faculty and its benefactor must always be coupled together.

In 1882 Mr. Bovey published a little work on Applied Mechanics, which consisted mainly of a collection of notes intended for the use of students. The volume in question may in some respects be considered as a second edition of that work; but the subject matter has been so much added to and rearranged that it is almost a new book, and the author’s hope will be realized that it will prove acceptable not only to students but also to the profession at large. For a book containing so many mathematical formulæ, it is singularly free from typographical errors. How this immunity was accomplished does not appear unless by an almost impossible feat of proof-reading done by Mr. Chandler. There is nothing so irritating either in writing upon an examination paper or in private reading as these mechanical errors. The book consists of over eight hundred pages and serves as a text-book for all students, the elementary and advanced course being arranged in natural sequence.

The features to which attention is especially called are the set of samples which serve to accentuate the main points of each chapter, the tables of actual weights of modern bridges published here for the first time, the articles on maximum shearing forces and bending moments, the flexure of long columns and the theorem of their moments.

It is essentially scientific in phraseology and notation. There is no guess work, and nothing is left to rule of thumb which is so important an appliance in the hands of men who are fond of calling themselves practical. Yet Mr. Bovey is frank enough to admit that the deductions of things do not always coincide with experimental results, and he is very careful to define his assumptions with precision. For example, in the twisting of shafts and the bending of beams, the assumption is made that plane sections before distention are plane after the operation, that the material is homogeneous, and that elementary layers expand and contract freely under tensile and compressive forces. Such suppositions are far from the truth, but he shows in how far the results are affected thereby and therefore their exact value.

The graphical determination of stresses in every description of framed structure is most valuable by reason of the excellence of the diagrams and the clearness of the notation. In this connection this discussion of the practically indeterminate effects of wind pressure, weight of snow, ice and other accidental loads is very interesting, including as it does a table of the weights of different roof coverings. The effect of rolling loads is very thoroughly considered in the chapter on Shearing Forces and Bending Moments the method of determination of the maximum bending moment and shearing forces being original with the author.

Upon the subject of internal stresses the difficult question of retaining walls is treated theoretically and practically. The basis of the one is Rankine's theory of earthwork and of the other the experience of the most capable engineers.

The chapter on the transverse strength of beams contains Mr. Carus-Wilson's article on surface loading read before the Physical Society. The results are at variance with those commonly accepted by engineers and the matter requires further elucidation. The subject is continued in the following chapter where the most theoretical aspect is considered.

The method of treating the equation of bending moments and its interpretation at pages 433 to 435 is a beautiful example of analytic reasoning, where it is proved that the curves representing deflection, slope, and bending moment are connected in precisely the same way *mutatis mutandis* as those for bending moment, shearing force and load.

Every Student of Applied Mechanics owes to Mr. Bovey a debt of gratitude for the extreme simplicity of his deduction of a general proof of the Theorem of three moments. The chapter on pillars also contains original work on the Flexure of Long Columns. The subject of Bridges receives the attention its importance deserves, and pages devoted to it give a

peculiar value to the book which will be at once apparent.

The difference in the results of stresses determined by assuming the line load to consist of a number of arbitrary concentrated weights and by the simple assumption that the line load consists of a uniformly distributed load, as determined by Waddell, amount to only two per cent. Mr. Bovey treats the question according to both assumptions.

The tables of stresses in the different members of the truss will be found most useful. Details are fully dealt with, such as Nicholson's efficiency of rivetted joints.

Suspension bridges receive a separate consideration.

The difficult subject of arches and arched ribs will warrant a diligent reading at the hands of the advanced Student or Engineer.

The book is an original one in the commonly accepted sense, but credit is given where credit is due to Messrs. Nicholson, Carus-Wilson, Findlay, Dawson, Peterson, Macdonald and J. M. Wilson. The reputation of Mr. Bovey is enhanced and the prestige of the University increased by the appearance of this admirable volume

CONTRIBUTIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.

France had twenty Universities under the *Ancien Régime*, it has now but one. A short historical sketch will explain that transformation to our reader.

I

The name of *Universitas* was for the first time in the twelfth century specially applied to the community of masters and scholars of Paris. Philippe-Auguste gave to it its rules in 1200. Constituted as a kind of Republic in the *Quartier Latin*, it enjoyed a privileged situation. The students could be arrested only by royal officers and were judged by ecclesiastical courts. Philippe de Valois granted to its members an exemption from all taxes.

In 1215, the University included four Faculties,—theology, arts, law, medicine. The students were divided into four *nations*: France, Picardie, Normandie, England; for the last one was substituted the nation of Germany under Charles VI.

Endowed by the kings of France, the higher clergy and many *grands seigneurs*, the University of Paris became a great institution. Her power increased with her wealth. Every reader of history knows the contests which she was enabled to sustain against either Kings or Popes. She always took the defence of the Gallican liberties in opposition to ultramontanism. Luther had offered, at the beginning of his quarrel with Rome, to abide by her decision. But she sided with the Catholic party, and condemned the Reformation. She used to send *députés* to the œcumenical councils and to the *Etats Généraux* of the kingdom. During the religious wars, she endangered her position by taking the part of the *Ligue*, allied with Spain, in defiance of the royal authority. From the time of Henry IV, she lost her political power.

Her scientific influence decreased from other causes

The chief ones were : the competition of teaching orders such as the Dominicans, the Franciscans and the Jesuits ; her extreme conservatism which tolerated no other than that of Aristotle ; and the persecutions which she directed against her opponents. In the XVIIIth century she was an object of general contempt, the other Universities of France, having followed her steps, shared her fate.

The revolutionary storm swept them away with many other institutions of the past. By a decree of the *Convention* (20th March, 1794) they were all abolished.

Napoleon I. created, between 1806 and 1808, the *Université de France*. In his hands she was to be an *instrumentum regni*, like the restored Roman Catholic church. To this end, he decided that to the State alone belongs the right of teaching, and he placed all the departments of instruction (primary, secondary and superior) under the supervision of a *Grand Maître*.

II

The main features of the Napoleonic creation are preserved to the present time. To the Roman Catholic church, however, and to any qualified man liberty of teaching has been granted. But the State University alone can examine students and confer degrees.

The *Grand Maître*, now called Minister of Public instruction, is assisted by a *Conseil Supérieur* (since 1873) The territory of France is divided into 17 *Académies*, presided over by a *Recteur*. The *Recteur* is assisted by a *Conseil Académique*. Every *Académie* possesses at least two Faculties (lettres et sciences); several académies possess four Faculties (lettres, sciences, droit, médecine); two of them (Paris and Toulouse) have, besides, a Protestant Faculty of Theology (Paris and Montauban). The Catholic faculties of Theology were suppressed a few years ago, their degrees being not required from the priests, while University degrees are obligatory for the pastors of the Reformed and Lutheran churches.

To the Faculties alone belong the power of conferring degrees (baccalauréat, licence, doctorat), the teaching of the Faculties of Arts (letters and sciences) correspond to a post graduate course in the best Universities of other lands, the professors—all appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction—deliver two series of lectures : one for the general public, free of charge ; the other, more thorough, for the students who prepare their *licence* and *doctorat*. The *Lycées* and *Collèges* provide the education required for the degrees of *Bachelier ès Lettres* and *Bachelier ès Sciences*. The curriculum includes classics, literature, modern languages, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural sciences, and other branches ; about eight years of ten months each preceded by five or six years in a primary school are necessary to complete the course of study.

No student can enter any Faculty without the degree of *Bachelier ès Lettres* (for letters, law and theology), or that of *Bachelier ès Sciences* (for sciences and technical schools), or both degrees (for medicine). Then he may proceed to take the other degrees conferred by the different Faculties (licence, doctorat). Three years are required for the licence in Law, two or three years for

the same degree in Letters and Sciences ; five years for the degree of M.D. (no *licence*); four or five years for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. Examinations for the *licence* are very difficult ; some Faculties require also two printed theses,—one in Latin, the other in French. One printed thesis is necessary to obtain the degree of B.D. As for the doctorate, the requirements vary according to the Faculties. All require at least one book in French denoting original researches, and some (Letters, Theology) require further a Latin thesis, both printed and publicly sustained before the Faculty.

Inspectors (*généraux et particuliers*) visit regularly the schools of all orders, and report to the Minister of public instruction.

It would be too long to speak of other educational establishments, such as the Collège de France, l'Ecole Polytechnique, l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, l'Ecole de Ponts et Chaussées, l'Ecole des Mines, l'Ecole Navale. Most of them do not belong properly to the University ; they are connected with different Universities (war, commerce, public works, navy) ; as to the *free* Universities, only six Faculties have been opened since 1875 by the Roman Catholics, *i.e.*, four faculties of Law, one of Letters, one of Sciences.

III

The reader may see, from what precedes, that the word University has no longer in France the meaning which it had formerly. The *Université de France* designates public teaching in all the departments of instruction under the control of the State. Her organization being so different from that of other Universities, it is impossible to institute between them a comparison of any value.

Let me state, however, as a matter of information :—

1 ° That the French degrees of *Bachelier ès Lettres* and *Bachelier ès Sciences* include about the same branches as the ordinary B.A. of McGill, with more, history, more written exercises, more classics for the first and more sciences for the second.

2 ° That medical studies are preceded by a higher literary and scientific culture and terminated by original work, besides the usual examinations.

3 ° That the Faculties of Law are provided with a great number of chairs, and exact a higher standard of literary preparation.

4 ° That the professors are not overworked, having to deliver only from three to five lectures a week for seven or eight months.

5 ° That the fees, heavy in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, are nominal in the others (Letters, Sciences, Theology).

6 ° That many scholarships (*bourses*), obtained by competition, are offered to students who prepare themselves for professorial work.

7 ° That the great number of students has rendered competition (*concours*) unavoidable for the most humble position in the University.

8 ° That no Faculty ever grants any degree *Honoris causa*.

In conclusion, the University of France offers the

great advantage of preserving national unity by a uniform curriculum, and of securing an equal value to the degrees conferred, her weak point is an extreme centralization fatal to the development of individuality. This danger induced Monsieur Bourgeois, late minister of public instruction, to prepare a bill providing for the creation of five or six regional Universities. But it has not yet been discussed by the Parliament.

Whatever may be thought of that system of education, let us not forget that modern France cannot easily modify it. On the one hand, she is passionately fond of unity; on the other hand, she has reason to fear the hostile influence of the Roman Catholic church if the State abandoned its right of examining students and of conferring degrees. These facts must be taken into account in order to understand an institution so different from the Universities of other countries.

D. COUSSIRAT.

POLYSYLLABIC RHYMES.

We have but few rhymes of four syllables, and these are hardly made but by some whimsical and far-fetched expressions. Swift, who indulged himself in these trifles, will furnish an example:—

“For this, I will not dine with *Agmondesham*
And for his victuals, let a *ragman* dish 'em.

Words accented on the fifth syllable from the end are extremely rare, and, of course, rhymes to them are nearly impossible to be found. I have met with a single instance:—

“Why did old Euclis take his only child,
And shut her in a cloister *rèparatory*?
Because she was a rebel whig, and wild,
And he resolved to tame and *keep her a tory*.”

But the verses of Swift, upon the ancient dramatic authors, exhibit the most extraordinary specimen of this sort of rhyme that the English language contains. He had superior abilities in rhyming, and he appears to have set himself down to this piece merely for the purpose of exerting them.

“I went in vain to look for Eupolis
Down in the Strand, just where the new pole is;
For I can tell you one thing, that I can,
You will not find it in the Vatican.

He and Cratinus used, as Horace says,
To take his greatest grandees for asses,
Poets in those days used to venture high;
But these are lost full many a century,
Thus you may see, dear friends, *ex pede* hence,
Thy judgment of the old comedians.

Proceed to tragics; first, Euripides
(An author where I sometimes dip a-days)
Is rightly censured by the Stagyrte,
Who says his numbers do not fadge aright
A friend of mine that author despises
So much, he says the very best piece is,
For aught he knows, as bad as Thespis's.

And that a woman, in these tragedies,
Commonly speaking, but a sad jade is;

At least I'm well assured, that no folk lays
The weight on him they do on Sophocles.
But, above all, I prefer *Æschylus*,
Whose moving touches, when they please, kill us.
And now I find my *muse* is ill able
To hold out longer in trisyllable.

Another exquisite rhyme occurs to me; Butler, speaking of an apothecary, says:—

“Stored with deletery *med'cines*,
Which whosoever took is *dead since*.”

H. M.

SOME ASPECTS OF EDUCATION.

The Annual Lecture delivered to the members of the Women's Delta Sigma Society of McGill College, Dec., 1892, by Prof. Chas. E. Moyse.

CONTINUED.

Unfortunately, the style of Mulcaster, who, as I have said, gives us what may be the first schoolmaster's reference to the study of English, is heavy and at times obscure. It would be interesting to present Elizabethan thought in its exact form by quotation. To do this we had better pass to the next generation, and here again all Mulcaster's leading views are visible. Just thirty years later, then, in 1612, when John Milton was a little boy four years old, John Brinsley, the elder, the master of a school in Leicestershire that may be taken as a fair specimen of an average English grammar school in those days, touches on the study of English in prose which is clearness itself compared with the prose of Mulcaster. “There seems unto me,” says Brinsley, “to be a very main want in all our grammar schools generally, or in the most of them; whereof I have heard some great learned men to complain: That there is no care had in respect to train up scholars so that they may be able to express their minds purely and readily in our own tongue, and to increase in the practice of it as well as in the Latin or Greek; whereas our chief endeavour should be for it, and that for these reasons: 1. Because that language, which all sorts and conditions of men amongst us are to have most use of, both in speech and writing, is our own native tongue. 2. The purity and elegancy of our own language is to be esteemed a chief part of the honour of our nation, which we all ought to advance as much as in us lieth. As when Greece and Rome and other nations have most flourished their languages also have been most pure; and from those times of Greece and Rome we fetch our chiefest pattern for the learning of their tongues. 3. Because of those which are for a time trained up in schools there are very few which proceed in learning in comparison of them that follow other callings.” This is the modern case neatly set forth in brief—compressed into a nutshell—as we say. The English question, then, is an eternal, school question, and the method of remedying the defect alluded to by Brinsley was, so Brinsley said, to write more English—let there be continual practice of English in some form or other.

In what I am about to say, I would have it understood that I do not wish to bear hard on the teachers of English or the teachers of any other subject what

ever. If fault is found with a school, the teacher of English scarcely ever seems to escape. But the teacher of English is often a victim, not an offender; he is bound down to a system which deprives him of liberty of action. In these days when children are supposed to become omniscient about the age of fifteen, it would be strange indeed if the older training could not hold its own, sometimes, even in the matter of English. When one thinks of the classics and the modern languages and the histories and the geographies and the mathematics and the numerous "ologies" that are let loose on a mind developing in a young body which insists on notice and care if it is to be developed wisely and well, and is not to contribute to human feebleness, one is not surprised to hear a cry for fewer books, for more leisure, for more thought. And it is just possible that English suffers owing to so much being attempted. But it seems possible so to educate a child in English that he could write a letter in simple prose, which, in the matter of expression, should satisfy a school board deliberating on the choice of a head-master. The facts are few and simple, and although the formal mode could not be expected from a child of twelve, a child of twelve might convey all the information required without blunder or blemish. Indeed, it may be suspected that English itself is the cause of bad English. Children who cannot spell ordinary words or write ordinary English are worried at too early an age about abstract nouns and numerous classes of adverbs and conjunctions. Derivations which examiners expect and examiners ask are committed to memory, only to be forgotten for the most part as soon as the examination is over. Pages of rules are learnt by heart, but the constant application of rules to an interesting page of some English classic is neglected. The detaching of thought from thought,—in other words, Analysis,—an exercise which concerns English no more than it concerns any other language, since it gives a firm hold not merely on English construction, but also an equally firm one on the construction of Latin and Greek, is looked on as a dreadful thing of modern invention because it bears a new scholastic name and has an exact vocabulary of its own. As soon as the functions, not the minute subdivisions, of the parts of speech are comprehended, the learner is enabled to begin simple Analysis; and if he is in doubt as to his phrasing, he can often detect errors where detection was previously impossible. Bad English spelling can be corrected only through good English spelling and good English spelling can be acquired only by the constant writing of exercises and constant reading. Constant reading will do a great deal gradually and insensibly, but firmly nevertheless. Nor must it be forgotten that good clear pronunciation in the practical every day use of English would afford help in cases where words are pronounced as they are spelt. Not long ago I had to mark the dictation papers from a school which was not conspicuous for bad spelling. The majority of the candidates spelt *brethren*, *brethern*, and one might be inclined to infer that *brethern* was the general pronunciation of the word in the district where the school is situated; but correct

spelling in a few cases told against any such inference, and so the only conclusion to be drawn was that the pronunciation of the reader proved superior to the spelling powers of the scholars. If brethren had been pronounced correctly, it would have been spelt correctly. From what has been said, it may be gathered that too much attention is given to the mere memorizing of grammar rules, and that this practice is begun too early. In fact, grammar beyond the elements should be made a comparatively late study. At any rate, there is a great deal of English teaching that may be designated by the title dead formulas, so far as its bearing on the activities of life and on sound education is concerned. This is particularly the case with what might be termed the historical side of the language's, as taught in High Schools. It is interesting, of course, to know that such disguised compounds as barn, stirrup, orchard yield a great deal more than meets the eye, if they are only teased apart and examined; that the simples whereof the compounds are made show barn to be a place where barley is stored; stirrup, a rope for ascending; orchard a yard for vegetables,—a vegetable and not a fruit garden. Yet these are really curiosities, not staples. If the organism of English is to be treated historically, it must be done by means of language and not by means of grammar lists of Anglo-Saxon forms. A student who might be able to give the derivation of a classical word with assurance, owing to familiarity with the forms in classical languages, often produces impossibilities or talks nonsense when he is treading on the uncertain ground of Old English. If an examiner should ask in an elementary paper the older form of *I*, he is told that it is *Ich*, showing that the idea, once widely prevalent that English is in some mysterious way or other derived from German, lurks in holes and corners yet; or that *I* has always been *I* because it is a primitive vowel sound! Again, the word *that* is quite correctly stated to be the neuter singular of the definite article *se—that*, by the way, is known to be a favorite word with examiners—but the value of the answer is impaired in a moment when the statement is made that *that* was always used as an article in Old English. The time will come when the study of the English language in its higher aspect will be put on a rational footing, and the subject approached from the right end and not from the wrong. The upper forms in some large schools both in Europe and America are being led down to modern English in a scholarly and scientific manner, and in a manner which may be made interesting from first to last. When it began to dawn on the scholastic mind that the English language had a history of more linguistic moment than sporadic references in grammars might imply, I cannot say. One of the first public schools to treat English as a language with an important history was the City of London School. In 1866, the Rev. E. A. Abbott, the head master, introduced the historical study of English into school work, with a range extending back to *Piers the Plowman*.

The derivation of classical words adopted by English is, however, of some value, because the classical words used by science are so numerous and enfold so much.

A medical man, who had no pretensions to classical scholarship, once told me that he had learnt a great deal of anatomy and histology from his Latin and Greek dictionaries. If the meaning of the component parts of words like *azygos*, *epidermis*, *mesoblast*, *myolemma* is known, a prominent fact is revealed in the structure of the words themselves, and the way towards anatomical or histological knowledge made so much the more speedy. But to use comparatively modern English authors, as they are often used, with the main view of treating etymologically any strange words that may be found in them, is to mistake their educational value altogether. Examiners are, as I have said, fond of picking out words and asking their source. It would be better if they would be content to see whether a young candidate can in most cases give the meaning simply, so that some idea may be formed as to whether the piece, whatever it is, has been read hastily, or carefully and intelligently. Still, the better class of schools do go beyond the few bare facts of a life of the author, the bare outline of story or plot, and a bare list of fancy words. The old Elizabethan method practised in the days of few books was the true one. Mind was developed and the faculties were exercised,—exercised, it may be said, on material that we can no longer employ but, after all, the cultured Elizabethan gentleman, to say nothing of the Elizabethan scholar, with his ready working knowledge of Latin and Greek and his preference, sometimes, of Italian to English, would not find himself disgraced in modern company. A teacher like Roger Ascham, for instance, has a fine conception of what education is, of what education should effect. There is a gentle glow of enthusiasm that illuminates and warms Ascham's page when he views his classics as moral and intellectual gospels, capable of leading youth to high serious thought, to gentleness, to good breeding. No wonder that Lady Jane Grey wished to escape the "pinches, nippes and bobbes" of her parents, and to go to M. Elmer, "who teacheth me so ientlie, so pleasantlie with soch faire allurementes to learning, that I thinke all the tyme nothing whiles I am with him." Ascham, as all the world knows, once found Lady Jane Grey reading Plato's *Phædon* with as much enjoyment as a gentleman would find in a tale of Boccaccio, when her parents were hunting in the park. This seems extraordinary, exceptional; yet Ascham has something to say about Elizabeth likewise. Of course, we expect to find even in Ascham the fashionable compliments paid to the queen. But if we are inclined to call his statement that Elizabeth, his pupil, both as princess and monarch, was perfectly ready in Italian, French and Spanish,—an exaggeration—to say nothing about her devotion to Greek—we must come to a conclusion that good results in education were known to our forefathers. Let the very web of the best English classics be displayed with simplicity and interest; point out the meaning and the gracefulness of its varied designs, and then living forces will take the place of dead formulas; not only so—the ability to write good English and to spell correctly will be strengthened. Now and then the effect of good English training is brought under the notice of the student of literature.

Defoe is a case in point. His style is simple and strong, sometimes trenchant, for Defoe is a master in irony and invective. It is the air of simple reality that captivates us when we read *Robinson Crusoe*; it is the air of reality which has caused his *Journal of the Plague* to be mistaken by some for the narrative of an eye witness. Defoe says that the teacher of the school in Newington Green to which he went, made his pupils "masters of the English tongue." The exercises there were written in English and not, as was the general custom, in a learned language. John Ruskin, again, is one of the modern masters in English. His style was formed early, and, as is well known, his mother proved his most effective teacher. Of choice, he turned to Scott and Pope's Homer, but his mother insisted on his learning long chapters of the Bible by heart and the Scottish paraphrases as well. Let me quote. "Every sentence was required to be said over and over again till she was satisfied with the accent of it. I recollect a struggle between us of about three weeks, concerning the accent of the "of" in the lines

Shall any following spring revive
The ashes of the urn?—

I insisting, partly in childish obstinacy, and partly in true instinct of rhythm (being wholly careless on the subject both of urns and their contents), on reciting it with an accented *of*. It was not, I say, till after three 'weeks' labour, that my mother got the accent lightened on the "of" and laid on the ashes, to her mind. But had it taken three years, she would have done it, having once undertaken to do it. And assuredly had she not done it—well, there's no knowing what would have happened; but I'm very thankful she *did*. This maternal installation of my mind in that property of chapters, I count very confidently the most precious and, on the whole, the one *essential* part of all my education."

ALONE WITH NATURE.

The rain came suddenly, and to the shore
I paddled and took refuge in the wood,
And, leaning on my paddle, there I stood
In mild contentment watching the downpour,
Feeling as oft I have felt heretofore,
Rooted in nature, that supremest mood
When all the strength, the peace of solitude
Sink into and absorb the being's core.

And I have thought, if man could but abate
His need of human fellowship, and find
Himself through Nature, healing with her balm
The wounds of the world, and growing in her state,
What might and greatness, majesty of mind,
Sublimity of soul and godlike calm!

W. M. M.

EPITAPHIAL INSCRIPTIONS.

(Conclusion).

The burial places of New England afford excellent opportunities for the prosecution of studies relating to epitaphs, which may, in most cases, be relegated without difficulty to one of the three classes given in our former article. As illustrative of the epitaphs

employed by the educated, no better example could be chosen than one to be found in the cemetery at Kittery Point. The lines are dedicated to the memory of Levi Lincoln Thaxter, whose wife, Celia, is well known for her poetry. He is said to have been a devoted admirer of Browning, whose works he would read hour after hour seated upon a boulder whose iron sides had been smoothed by many centuries of conflict with the ocean. This work now marks his last resting place, and, upon one of its smoothly cut sides are engraved the following lines from Browning :—

Thou whom these eyes saw never, say friends true
 Who say my soul, helped onward by my song
 Though all unwittingly, has helped thee too?
 I gave but of the little that I knew :
 How were the gifts requited, while along
 Life's path I page couldst thou make weakness strong,
 "Help me with knowledge, for life's old, death's new :
 "R.B. to L.L.T., April, 1885."

Epitaphs may also serve as the record of real or fancied wrong of which the deceased was a victim, and the surviving friends have chosen this as the most effective mode of public vindication. A most remarkable case of this kind occurs at Milford, N. H., as recorded in the *Portsmouth Journal* of Sept. 29th, 1888. It is as follows :—

CAROLINE H.
 Wife of
 Calvin Cutter, M.D.
 Murdered by the Baptist Ministry & Baptist Churches, as follows :—Sept. 28, 1838, Æt. 33.
 She was accused of Lying in Church Meeting, by the Rev. D. D. Pratt, & Deac. Albert Adams, was Condemned by the church unheard. She was reduced to poverty by Deac. William Wallace.
 When an exparte council was asked by the Milford Baptist Church, by the advice of this committee, George Raymond, Calvin Averill & Andrew Hutchinson, they voted not to receive any communication upon the subject !
 The Rev. Mark Carpenter said he thought as the good old Deac. Pearson said "we have got Cutter down and it is best to keep him down." The intentional and Malicious destruction of her Character & happiness as above described destroyed her life.
 Her last words upon the subject were, "Tell the truth & the Iniquity will come out."

Or again, the epitaph may be employed among this class, to serve as the medium of expressing religious sentiments and duty towards others. Two very remarkable instances of this kind have come under my notice. The first occurs in the old cemetery at York, and relates to the infant daughter of the celebrated Parson Moody, who was so conspicuous a figure in the Louisburg expedition under William, afterwards Sir Wm. Pepperrell, and of whom Parkman speaks more than

once in his Half Century of Conflict. The epitaph was undoubtedly written by Moody himself, and is certainly characteristic of the man and the times in which he lived :—

"RESURRECTION."

"To Immortality in spotless Beauty with all other Bodily Perfections, after the fashion of Christ's Glorious Body is expected for the sub-adjacent Dust of Lucy Moody, who was born and died July 6th, 1705 Thus birth, spousals and Christ, Death Coronation, All in One Day, may have their celebration."

The second instance was derived from East Franklin, Vermont. It is an epitaph written by the deceased, and is intended as a record of his religious views. It distinctly shows that he had no belief whatever, according to any of the recognized forms of religion, but it also shows that, however short he may have fallen in conformity to established forms and creeds, he was, nevertheless, a disciple of the Great Master in his adhesion to the Golden Rule. The whole composition discloses great resolution, independence of thought, courage of conviction, and, with it all, a just regard for his fellow-men ; it is as follows :—

"NAME AND SENTIMENTS."

All nature self existent powers invite,
 Life gives and takes forms, solves as adaptate,
 Virtue obeys, Vice disobeys her laws,
 In nature all good, this only evil draws
 No good or ill by supernatural cause.
 Let not imagination take its flight
 Upward to fancied regions for delight ;
 Science and virtue lead to happiness,
 Known truth, not phantom faith, not bliss."

"Dr. Luck,"

"Died "

"1858."

"I have no fears because I've got
 No faith nor hope in Juggernaut.
 Nor Zoh, Grand Lama, Bond nor Zeus,
 Nor Bible systems without end ;—
 Nor alcoran nor Mormon's views,
 Nor any creeds that priest dupes use,
 Each class self pure condemns the rest
 Enlightened minds the whole detest.
 In strongest faith no virtue lies,
 An unbelief no vice implies
 A bare opinion hurts no man,
 Then prove it hurts a God, who can ?
 To others do, to others give
 As you'd have done or would receive."

In the second group may be placed these eipitaphs which emanate from the middle or lower middle class, and from people of inferior culture and education. Here the tendency to epitaphs is very marked, and may be regarded as the survival of a practice which, in more primitive conditions of society and among ancient people, was a well recognized practice of the most highly cultured.

The one aim is to express endearing sentiments of regard or to record the virtues of the deceased. In many cases there are attempts at original composition, when the results often bear witness to most lamentable failure with respect to all that constitutes true poeti effect and literary composition.

One example of this kind will suffice :—

"One's languishing head is at rest,
It's thinking and aching are o'er,
This great immovable breast
Is heaved by affliction no more ;
This heart is no longer the seat
Of trouble and torturing pain,
It ceased to flutter and beat,
It never shall flutter again."

As illustrative of the third and last group numerous examples are to be found. Here the epitaph shows a rough and ready style which often typifies the people themselves. In the cemetery at Kittery Point, Maine, there is one example :—

"I lost my life on the raging seas,
A sov'reign God does as He please,
The Kittery grounds they did appear,
And my remains lie buried here."

At Milford, Connecticut, the following epitaph occurs :—

"Sacred to the memory of Aunt Jane Bent,
Who kicked up her heels and away she went."

As a final instance of this type, we may cite one from New London, Connecticut :—

"Beneath this monumental stone
Lies half a ton of flesh and bone."

D. P. P.

MONTREAL, Jan., 1893.

AN OLD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

There is something delightfully fascinating in an old library ; the dust of years, the repose, the silent witness that the slumbering, rarely disturbed books present of the studious lives and strange lines of thought and interest of the generations long departed, all these bring to one a sensation that no modern library, however great and rich and well arranged, can ever nearly invoke.

It was my good fortune to know and to haunt one such library, and a short and (*pace*, Mr. Editor) slightly misleading note of a treasure-trove of mine in the same that appeared in the last number of the FORTNIGHTLY has brought vividly to my mind the old room in which I passed so many a Sunday afternoon in Sabbatical quiet.

It is a long narrow room with rafters of the flattened arches type of the Tudor period, and with a row of arched two light windows on either side. From between the windows project the old carved oaken cases packed with books. Thus the library is cut up into a series of half a dozen recesses or alcoves on either side. Each recess lined with books, and having still in the centre the original oak table and stool for the students save where new shelves to hold modern additions have been interpolated. The morning sun is shrouded from entering by the chapel and the buildings of the little cloistered court, along one side of which the library runs ; the afternoon sun slants almost harmlessly in at the western window.

When old John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, Henry the

Seventh's chancellor, was seized with the desire to carry his name and fame down to posterity, he built for himself a wonderful tomb, which remains as one of the glories of his cathedral church ; and that he might yet further cause himself to be held in remembrance, he bethought himself of the University town within his diocese. He was a Yorkshireman and of a frugal mind, and there in Cambridge he saw his opportunity. Now-a-days, perchance his actions would have been characterized, in this province at least, in pretty strong language, but this was years before the Reformation. On the outskirts of the town was an old nunnery erected by Malcolm of Scotland in the twelfth century. The nunnery had seen better days—and so had the nuns, who, reduced in numbers and besmirched in character, were dispossessed by the Bishop through a papal dispensation. The nunnery underwent slight alterations, consisting largely in the plentiful adornment of the buildings with the episcopal coat-of-arms, and now at a nominal cost the wily Bishop gained all the glory of being the founder of the "College of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, St. John the Divine and the Glorious Virgin, St. Rhadegunde, commonly known as Jesus College"—for so runs the title in every deed up to the present day. And this occurred in 1496.

The few manuscripts of the Fathers and the service books of the old nunnery became the *nucleus* of the College library, which then, as a chamber, must have been disproportionately large for its contents. Nevertheless the Bishop was far-seeing : the room was chosen for the future. In each light of each window he placed his rebus, which was to become the College crest,—a Chanticleer sable and proper standing on a globe or banded sable. I cannot truly say that the bird is regardant or otherwise, inasmuch as on many of these windows *he* is made what photographic and other artists term three-quarter face, and therein to the best of my belief take points from the Heralds. But Heraldry is not my forte, and to prevent doubt I may say that the crest is a bird of the black Hambro' variety perched upon a golden globe. In each light under the crest was an inscription "*lex canonica*," "*lex civilis*," "*ars medica*," "*Isaias*," "*Luca*," and so on, indicating the books to be found in each set of shelves, while from the beak of the chanticleer floated a label bearing an appropriate text.

Some of the books at least were chained, though now-a-days but one of the old chains remains. In the course of the centuries also sundry of the stained windows have been removed to the College Hall, where the chanticleers are bound to be seen ; and as to the books, their arrangement has been profoundly modified, although still the works of Galen and Celsus are to be found in the recess dedicated to medicine, and theological books in general fill the shelves under the four evangelists and the major prophets.

To add to the individuality of the library, some travelled Fellow has presented in years gone by a rhinoceros' horn, an ostrich's foot, an elephant's thigh-bone, and a large shell. Another, a seventeenth century addition is to be seen in a tall old worm-eaten

case, with glazed front, behind which a curtain yellow with age shields from sight the college skeleton. "Anatomies," as dissections were then called, were rare in the seventeenth century, sets of bones for students' use were still rarer, thus the college provided its men with the necessary aid to the study of the human frame.

Yet these are but superadded interests. The charm of an old library lies in the books, whether it be that he who haunts it is fond of early printing or rare editions, or bindings, or of books for what they contain. Here in the accumulation of close upon four hundred years all tastes can be satisfied.

(*To be continued.*)

A.

THE OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

For many years there was a growing feeling among the graduates of McGill University residing in the Ottawa Valley, that an association might be formed which would have for its main object—the interest of our common Alma Mater and the social intercourse of the various members of such an organization.

The points of contact between a graduate and his Alma Mater, up to a few years ago, were very few and far between, so that hundreds of the McGill men throughout Canada knew not what was going on, what progress McGill was making, nor what advantages might be derived by united and concerted action on her behalf.

Acting in a manner and spirit contrary to the separation of Alma and graduate, the "Sons of Gilcol" residing in the Ottawa Valley and at the capital as a centre resolved to form themselves into an association.

It was on the 20th of March, 1890, that some thirty-one graduates of McGill met in the Russell House, Ottawa, and created the Society, which is now in a flourishing condition.

The following is the list of the graduates and the various faculties they represent who met together on that occasion:—

Sir James A. Grant, K.C.M.G., M.D., etc.; Henry P. Wright, M.D.; R. W. Ells, LL.D.; Robert Bell, M.D., B.App.Sc.; Honoré Robillard, M.D.; R. W. Powell, M.D.; H. Beaumont Small, M.D.; W. C. Cousens, M.D.; W. H. Klock, M.D.; David MacLaren, B.A., M.D.; Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A.; Frank Scott, M.D.; R. A. Kennedy, B.A., M.D.; John Thorburn, M.A.; J. S. J. Routhier, B.A.Sc.; A. P. Low, B.A.Sc.; T. D. Green, B.A.Sc.; J. McEvoy, B.A.Sc.; C. J. H. Chipman, M.D.; John R. Church, M.D.; Robert A. Klock, B.A., B.C.L.; Jeffrey H. Burland, B.A.Sc.; G. F. Calder, B.A. (Lachute); Allan G. Ingalls, B.C.L.; W. R. Kenny, B.C.L.; Geo. C. Wright, B.A., B.C.L.; Robert Cassels, B.A.; P. D. Ross, B.A.Sc.; D. B. Dowling, B.A. Sc.; Henry M. Ami, M.A.

The Society was organized that evening, and has since that time been gradually adding to its membership and brought together a band of men whose interest in their Alma Mater has been growing as the glowing news of her progress and advancement has reached us, whilst it has given the University a status and prominence in

the community which it scarcely had before, and the officers of the Society have become so many workers in the interest of McGill's welfare.

The membership roll numbers over *sixty*, whilst the Secretary has a list of upwards of one hundred and twenty-five graduates of McGill, who reside in the Ottawa Valley and district whose Eastern limit reaches Montreal and its Western boundary skirts the shores of Lake Nipissing. Members from North Bay, Klock Mills, Fitzroy Harbor, Renfrew, Aylmer, Hull, Ottawa, Chelsea, North Gower, Merrivale, Buckingham, Lachute and other localities have already attended the meetings of the Society.

The following is a list of the first officers and council of the Society drawn from the Minute Book:—

1890-'91.

Honorary-President—The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, LL.D., etc.

President—Sir James A. Grant, M.D., C.M., etc.

Vice-Presidents—1. D. H. P. Wright.

2. Robert Cassels, B.A., Q. C.

3. Robt. A. Klock, B.A., B.C.L.

Treasurer—Jeffrey H. Burland, B.A. Sc.

Secretary—Henry M. Ami, M.A.

Council:—R. Bell, B.A.Sc., M.D.

R. W. Powell, M.D., C.M.

Rev. S. Rondeau, B.A.

Geo. F. Calder, B.A.

Geo. C. Wright, B.A., B.C.L.

John R. Church, M.D.

Foremost amongst the promoters of this Society at the outset was Mr. J. H. Burland, who has been for so many years a worthy representative fellow for the Faculty of Applied Science on the Board of Corporation.

It was he who presided at its first meeting and who helped in various ways in placing it on the footing upon which it now stands.

The Society has an executive which meets as often as necessity requires, and with the sanction of the Corporation of McGill selects examiners for the June Matriculation local examinations, whilst it has done a great deal in disseminating McGill literature, and answered many enquiries regarding studies in the various faculties in which McGill can so rightly boast.

About twenty graduates from Ottawa attended the great University Banquet of 1891, when for the first time in the history of Canada, the State, represented by His Excellency the Gov. General, the Premier Sir John MacDonald and many other prominent politicians, recognized higher education, and gave their generous support to its aims and aspirations.

Our Society is not yet three years old, but the older we get and the oftener we meet, the more we see there is to be done and that we can do on behalf of McGill. Just as the mighty and grand river flows in an easterly direction past the capital, carrying on its bosom the product of forest, mine and stream to the great commercial metropolis of Canada, so there seems to be the natural flow of students toward McGill and Montreal, where University life and its incomparable advantage

to all who attend its courses are of such great import to the individuals and to the State.

Next month the Ottawa Valley Graduates Society meets, and will discuss a number of interesting topics. The constitution, by-laws and prospectus of the Society is now being printed, and will shortly be issued.

Last May the Society held a most successful banquet at which Sir Wm. Dawson, Dr. T. Wesley Mills, and representatives from Toronto, Queen's, Victoria, Laval, etc., were present. But more anon.

HENRY M. AMI.

TIM O'GALLAGHER.

Recited by Mr. D. GUTHRIE, B.A., at the Science Concert in the Windsor Hall.)

Me name is Tim O'Gallagher,—there's Oirish in that same :—
Me parients from the Imerald Oile beyant the Ocean came.
Me father came from Donegal, me mother came from Clare,
But oi was born in Pontiac, besaide the Belle Rivière.

Oi spint me choildhood tamin' bears and fellin' timber traas,
And catchin' salmon tin fate long and doin' what oi plaze.
Oi got me iddication from the Riverind Father Blake ;
He taught me Latin Grammar and he afther taught me Grake,
Till oi could rade the classics in a distint sort of way—
'Twas the sadetoime of the harvist that oi'm rapin' ivry day.
Me parients thought me monsthrus shmart—of thim 'twas
awful koind,

And where oi'd go to College now was what perplexed their moind.

So they axed the Riverind Father Blake what varsity was best
To make a docther, bachelor, and lawyer and the rest.
Said Father Blake, "If oi must make decision faith oi will :
Sure, sind the boy to Munthreal, there's none loike Ould
McGill."

So oi came to Munthreal and found McGill one afthernoon,
And saw a great excoited crowd all shoutin' out of tune ;
And in the cintre thorty min was foightin' jist loike mad,
And two big fellows on the top of one poor little lad.
Oi turned indignant to the crowd and tould thim to their face,
"Ye pack of coward savages onciviloized and base,
To stand and see two stalwart min abusin' one that way ;
Oi loike a gladiatorial show, but loike to see fair play."
So oi jumped in the arena and oi caught thim by the shirt,
And oi knocked their hids together and consoigned thim to the dirt.

Oi was removed and they were carried home, but all the same
Though Ould McGill was two min short, she won that Football
Game.

They thought oi was a funny chap, and when they played agin,
They put me in the scrimmage—. We got thorty-foive to tin.

Thin oi wint up to College whin the lictures would begin ;
Oi took notes of ivry licture—when oi happened to be in ;
Got me work up, kipt me note-books in the illigintest shape ;
Oi took notes of ivry licture—barrin' whin oi was ashlope.
But ocn ! oi troy to do me bist, for sure it's Father Blake
As says the foinist Faculty is Arts, and no mistake,
For they tache Philosophy and English Litherature,
And Mathematics also and the classic authors sure.
Oi larned the Gracian poethry, oi larned the Latin prose,
Oi know as much about thim both as me professor knows :
How Hannibal wint shloidin' and how Caysar loiked his Gaul ;
How Socrates did Athens in his noight-shirt—that was all.
How Xerxes wept because his army soon would pass away,
And Alexander wept because there were no more to shlay.
How Brutus dhropped his partner and dissolved the Roman firm,
And Caysar wasint mayor agin—jist for another term ?

Oi'd the honor of a mornin' with an influential Med.,
And he took me to the room in which they mutilate the dead.
Oi don't object to crack a skull or spoil a purty face,
But to hack a man what's dead is what oi called extramely base.
But all pursonal convictions, he explained, should be resoigned
For the binifit of scoience and the good of human koind ;
And though oi don't at all admoire their ways of goin' on,
Oi'll take a course in Midicine, oi will, before oi'm gone.

Oi saw the Scoience workshops too, and thought whin oi was
made,

These little hands were niver mint to larn the blacksmith trade.
And for that ilictricity, the thing what gives the shock,
They collared old Prometheus and chained him to a rock
For a playin' with the loightnin' and a reachin' to the skoies,
And the vultures gnawed his vittles and the crows picked out
his eyes.

But toimes has changed, and larnin gives us power, don't you
see,

And whin oi'm done with Arts oi'll take that splindid Faculty,
For sure it's from their worshops that the solar system's run ;
Besoides, they make the wither too and regulate the sun.

Oi troied exams at Christmas, and oi didn't pass at all,
But oi can have another whack at thim nixt Spring and Fall.
In toime oi'll pass in ivrything, and study all they tache ;
Oi'll go through ivry Faculty and come out head in aiche.
And whin oi've studied all, loike Alexander oi will soigh
There is no more to master, and oi'll lay me down and doie.
They'll bury me with honors and erect in me behalf
A monumint which shall display the followin' epitaph :—

Here loies shwate Tim O'Gallagher,—sure he had wits
to shpare,—

His father came from Donegal, his mother came from
Clare.

He was a shplindid scholar, for he studied at McGill ;
He drank the well of larnin' dhroy (and faith he got
his fill).

Was niver mortal craythur larned to such a great
degree,—

B.A.M.A.M.D.C.M.B.Sc.L.L.D.

CAP'N. GOUN.

ARTS' DINNER

"Happy we've been a' thegither,
Happy we've been yin an' a'
Time shall find us a' the blither
When we rise to gang awa'."—BURNS

On Friday evening, the 27th ult., the Arts Dinner took place; to say that it was a success would be but slightly describing the glorious event. At about 8.15 o'clock the professors and students, marching in with the glowing strains of sweet music greeting them, comfortably filled the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor Hotel, and a sumptuous repast such as the Windsor is celebrated for was begun and had justice done it. The menu card was very tastefully gotten up with appropriate and widely chosen quotations. The toasts were well arranged, and though the proposers generally dwelt too long on their remarks, it can safely be said that all were admirably given and admirably replied to.

Mr. Chas. Mansur, Arts '93, president of his year, presided, having on his right our most worthy Dean Dr.

Johnson, Prof. Coussirat and Lecturers Messrs. Gregor and Messenger; on his left, Profs. Cox and Adams, and sessional lecturer Mr. N. Evans. After the first part of the menu was agreeably disposed of the Toasts were dealt with. Mr. Mansur in a few adequate remarks opened the proceedings, in which he made a heartfelt reference to Sir William Dawson, whom he hoped would soon be amongst us with renewed vigor; in the course of his toast "The Queen" he spoke loyally, and launched out against the political and civic corruption in Canada. Dr. Johnson in responding also paid a feeling tribute to Sir William, and regretted his absence. He in the course of his remarks referred to the Queen as the ultimate foundress of McGill, and said how at Dublin, even to the present day, grace at Trinity College is said to Queen Elizabeth its foundress; he also mentioned that students of the University would have to spend at least two years in Arts, and that this arrangement was approved of by the Deans of the respective Faculties, thus showing the need of such a change. After other well chosen remarks he sat down amid cheers and "He's a jolly good fellow." The next toast was that of "Sister Universities," which Mr. Mahaffy '93 proposed in a capable and witty manner, making some pointed remarks as to the professors being self-opiniated in that they do not appreciate on examination papers original answers: this he mentioned as one of the trials of all students; he also spoke forcibly of our aims. Messrs. McDougall and Peck responded for Toronto and Queen's respectively, the former paid a glowing tribute to McGill, and made a pleasant speech; the latter was full of repartee and wit in his anecdotes, and spoke of the friendly relations between Queen's and McGill. After this the Arts Song was sung by Mr. F. J. Day, Arts '94, and all heartily joined in the chorus. All were delighted with it and Mr. Day's rendering. The composition reflects great credit upon Mr. W. M. MacKeracher, the composer, and Mr. Coates who adapted the music to it. It is "The" Faculty song *par excellence*.

Alma Mater, "O seat of Arts renowned throughout the world," fell to the lot of Mr. Ireland, '94, who ably acquitted himself. He poured forth praises on McGill's educational work especially as seen in Arts. Dr. Adams in reply made one of the best speeches of the evening. Giving a short sketch of McGill's history, in which he stated the amusing incident concerning the beginning of the Redpath Museum, when Dr. (now Sir) William Dawson entered in charge, he asked to see the collection, and was informed by the Registrar that there was no collection, but that a few days since a gentleman had left one fossil; such was the nucleus of the present great collection. He also spoke of the lack of original work; though Sir William in his spare moments had accomplished much in original research besides geology, no other research was made, and he hoped the time would soon come when McGill would be known for original research; he also spoke of a higher school and university standard, and that in the latter fewer subjects would be taught and greater options allowed.

Then a chorus was heartily rendered. Mr. David

T. Davis, '94, then proposed "Sister Faculties," advocating closer union among the sisters and a University dinner. The representatives from Law, Medicine, Science and Comparative Medicine, Messrs. Carmichael, Lindsay, Laurie and Cleaves, respectively, ably responded. Then followed a song by Mr. Mahaffy, which was greatly applauded. Mr. A. MacVicar, '93, then proposed the "Professors" in an animated style, making a good speech, and Prof. Cox responded in one of the leading toasts of the occasion, favoring closer relations between professors and students and touching on the pleasures of College life. "College Societies" was proposed by Mr. E. E. Howard, '95, and replied to by Messrs. W. Donahue '93 (Literary), F. J. Day '94 (Y. M. C. A.) W. L. Bond '94 (Athletic), all making happy speeches which space will not allow to be given, Mr. A. W. Duclos '94 then gave a song which was highly appreciated. "Graduating Year" was proposed by W. G. Turner '94, and replied to by W. Patterson '93. "Freshmen" by F. W. Gilmour '95, replied to by P. T. Mullen '96. These last toasts were capably given and replied to; this ended the regular list of Toasts, as it was nigh on to 2.30 a.m.; the professors had taken their departure. A number of other toasts: The New Professors, Graduates Society, President, Committee, were given. Mr. Falconer in reply to the toast proposed to the McGill Graduates Society gave a somewhat detailed but yet interesting account of the aims and workings of that Society, conveying much useful information that was appreciated. Shortly before 3 a.m. the dining hall was left, and Arts '93 Dinner was a thing of the past.

"WHIFFS BETEEN COURSES."

The committee, Messrs. J. W. A. Hickson, W. Patterson, W. L. Bond, W. M. MacKeracher, J. E. Hickson, R. H. Rogers, S. Archibald, W. G. Turner, deserve great praise for their skillful management of affairs.

Does Comparative Medicine still "wield the jaw-bone?" It seemed to talk humanly enough, though perhaps faulty in biblical characters.

The music was happily rendered by the orchestra, but it struck me the drum was kind of knocked out, probably the porter injured it carrying it in. Why that surprised look, surprised even to disgust, on the waiter's face when a glass of water was requested? Could it be "*omne ignotum pro magnifico est*?"

Anecdotes, old and young, though age predominated, were mingled promiscuously.

CONVIVA.

Donalda Columns.

ALUMNAE WORK.

I wonder how many of your readers know of the existence of a cosy, comfortable corner of a "Girls' Club and Lunch Room" situated in the "down town" regions of the heart of this great metropolis.

The fountain-head of the best scientific and literary

work of the city is also the source from whence this philanthropic educational establishment has derived its life and energy. The "Alumnae" of McGill University are its managers, and any girl working during the day is invited to become a patroness.

Although the interest of the "girl-graduate" has turned from the college work which formerly filled her horizon to that which in special lines afterwards becomes her personal life-work (and most of them have undertaken serious work), the spirit of a common bond, not only of intellectual but of human sisterly sympathy, has retained its hold upon her, and is evidenced in the existence of the "Alumnae Society." This Society has its regular monthly meetings for the discussion of literary topics, and a monthly business meeting to supervise the management and internal economy of the little house on Jurors st. This house, No. 47, has been open since May, 1891, under the name of "Girls' Club and Lunch Room," and there, between the hours of twelve and two, a substantial meal is offered for the modest sum of eight or ten cents. These are the so-called "ticket dinners". By purchasing forty or fifty cents worth of tickets, a girl can get five good dinners, which, if the dishes were bought *à la carte*, would cost respectively forty-eight or fifty-eight cents.

To-day's menu is as follows:—

Vegetable soup and bread.....	3c.
Roast beef and potatoes.....	6c.
Mashed turnips	2c.
Baked beans	3c.
Apple pudding	3c.
Stewed prunes	3c.
Bread and butter.....	2c.
Tea, coffee or milk.....	2c.

A competent cook and housekeeper resides on the premises, and each month a different person undertakes the marketing, provides variety in the bill of fare, and is responsible for having two girls each day on hand to serve their hungry sisters over the country. The prices make it impossible for us to accumulate an immense fortune, but, on the other hand, we by no means give the food away. Indeed, since the month of October, our bank book has shown a small balance on the right side, and before long we hope to stand alone, although our young limbs may tremble and totter occasionally with "growing pains," and feel a lack of confidence in their slowly increasing strength. We have been put on our feet by our own persistent efforts and the substantial encouragement of friends whom we have interested in the scheme. As many as seventy girls have at one time taken advantage of the home dinners offered them, but the average number during the past year has been about forty. We attribute this comparatively small number of customers out of the hundreds of girls who are working in and about this district, to the simple fact of our house being too small—we cannot comfortably accommodate any more. We attend the arrival of a perhaps phantom ship of good fortune before trying our wings and flying to some larger and more commodious quarters.

There is a reading-room and library of over two hundred books in connection with the Club, and we

meet on Monday evenings to master the mysteries of the act of dress-making, for, you know, under the present régime, as a government clerk has put it, "a woman in office ought to be ashamed if she does not make every article of her own wearing apparel except her boots." Yet tailors have always been men; and if a woman should build her own dresses, which is feminine work, after the day's bread-winning, why should not a man spend his evenings cheerfully cutting out and making his bifurcated apparel? In our dress-making classes, we are perhaps encouraging what may be a species of evil, at all events a species of mistake, for I can see the day when working women will not need to diffuse their energies in mastering twenty trades, and thereby lose a place in the front ranks of what is especially their life work.

Higher wages are needed to bring concentration of energy and interest, and as a result better work; and when the shop girl is paid as much as the man sewing beside her, both perhaps with others at home dependent on them, she can then have her evenings for health and recreation, do her next day's work better than she does now, and as well as the man beside her who has not had to get up and make the breakfast, nor spend the evening previous at work on his small brother's coat and pants.

Here girls who pay a small club fee to belong to the dressmaking class and for the privilege of taking out books from the library have a social time once a month, when the graduate in charge provides some entertainment.

During the month of September a singular species of amusement was introduced into our midst. The newspapers at that time teemed with news of Corbett and Sullivan, and one morning our back yard, which is ours in common with seven other tenants, was converted into a scene of excitement and bloodshed. Stakes had been driven into the four corners, and a rope was fastened taut from one to the other. In the middle of this improvised ring, two young aspirants for boxing fame, of about eleven and thirteen years of age respectively, were giving one another "wicked lefts" (is that the term?) with a gusto which it is impossible for me to describe. After a few "rounds," two others took their place until disturbed by the unappreciative McGill girls, whose education in this line had been sadly neglected. It seemed funny at first, but little Johnny's nose was quite smashed up, and one of Billy's eyes had disappeared beneath a darkening shadow which threatened total eclipse. Threats of police proved effective, so time was called. We learned afterwards that this was only a preliminary practice that the real event came off in the afternoon. Tickets were sold at the lane entrance, and the back galleries filled to overflowing with friends of the repaired Billy and Johnny who were again to the fore. This time, alas! no stern-voiced maiden was on hand to force the fighting fiends to flee; and the "fun" lasted till some meddlesome woman—by the bye, I think she was the mother of Billy; yes, she was—until Billy's mother came and brought him home, rather the worse for his afternoon "in the ring."

With the exception of such incidental excitements we lead a quiet and orderly life. The day may come when we can have a fine college settlement building down town, where enthusiastic McGill women may live and work among their less fortunate sisters. We, present workers, hope to be of the day and of the work in its more useful and elaborate development.

As it is, the work, stands on its own merits, and needs, I think, no recommendation from one of its chief supporters to gain the approval and possible support of our many McGill friends and connections.

After graduating last April, the Donalds of '92 met, elected a Secretary, and promised to communicate with each other, at least once a year. Always noted for keeping their word, this has been faithfully done, as the following lines show :—

"In taking up my well worn pen to-night
The promised letter briefly to indite,
Among the many thoughts that wildly throng
The cells and tissues of my brain among,
Is one that fills my soul with pride and glee.
I have the joy and privilege to be
One of the noble ten of '92,
Renowned alike for brains and beauty too.
Our bond of friendship time shall never sever,
We shall be comrades still, for aye, for ever.
But oh! alas! that cruel fate should part
Those who are bound, so closely, heart to heart.
That we, who trod the flowery paths together,
Of learning fair, in sad or smiling weather,
Plucking the dainty flowers of rhetoric,
Though often pricked with briars of logic,
Should now no more together at the spring
Of learning drink, nor hear sweet Horace sing.
Those days with joy and bliss untold were fraught,
Alas; that they have vanished into naught,—
But though we cannot see each others' face,
Though of us but a few the old halls grace,
Still are the ties of friendship all as firm
As when we watched the pale Amœba squirm
Beneath the microscope, or read of leeches,
And tried to understand the growth of peaches.
Or when with rapturous glow our hearts did swell
At the heroic deeds of Charles Martel..
But I must curb my Pegasus' wild flight
For soon will swift-shod morn o'ertake the night.
Moments are precious, each a golden nugget,
And I must hasten onward.—"Tempus fug(g)it."
Enough of retrospect—away regret!
Unto a merrier tune my lyre I'll set.
Bright hope doth touch the strings,—a joyous strain
Peals forth—"Some time we all shall meet again."
Once more, perchance, the festal board around
Shall youth and learning sit, and the sweet sound
Of laughter greet the ear of him who roams
Anear the door with tuneful note of combs.
Kind fortune, hold for us such joy in store,
And we will sing thy praises ever more!
And now, sweet friends, I needs must say, Adieu,
May the new year bring all good gifts to you.
Did wishes bring their own fulfillment, then
You would be happy beyond mortal ken.
But since that I am poor in all but love,
Take that, 'an' ye will, and may the future prove,
In spite of all that scornful men may say,
Girls' friendships last for ever and for aye."

SPORTING COLUMN.

HOCKEY.

At the Crystal Rink, January 19th, the third match of the intermediate hockey league series took place between McGill and Sherbrooke on the Crystal Rink. Play was to have commenced at 9 o'clock, but owing to the late arrival of the train the Sherbrooke boys did not put in an appearance until after that hour, consequently it was 9.35 when the referee called the men into line. The following are the teams and their positions :—

M'GILL.		SHERBROOKE.	
Lewis.....	Goal.....	Odell.....	
Dawes.....	Point.....	Lloyd.....	
Bickerdike.....	C. point.....	Bonnallie.....	
Reid.....	Forwards.	McKechnie.....	
Beckett.....		Cross.....	
Massey.....		Abbot.....	
Smyth.....		Robins.....	

Referee—Stewart McQuisten.

Umpires—J. S. Costigan, John Gordon.

Timekeepers—H. Baker, C. Buck.

The first half commenced with a heavy rush on the visitors' goal, and for a time O'Dell was kept busy doing battle with the numerous hot shots which were poured in from the University team. Occasionally the puck was drawn out and forced to the opposite end, only to be returned again in short order. The entire half hour was fast play, with but few faces, McGill making a goal by off-side play, which was not allowed.

After the ten minutes' rest the second half opened with much more brilliant team play than the first, and for a time looked favorable for Sherbrooke, but McGill was too swift for them, and Smyth scored the first game for Old McGill.

From the face the puck travelled from end to end with a rush, and when near the Sherbrooke goal got off the ice. Lloyd claims it was knocked into the ice, and as the whistle did not sound, Dawes got it and passed it through the goal, scoring the second game for McGill. Then came a squabble, Sherbrooke "kicked," and would not play unless he game was disallowed and the puck faced. The referee claimed no face, and courteously allowed the Sherbrooke men ten minutes to resume play. They did not seem to see their way clear to do this, and McQuisten awarded the match to the College.

ANOTHER WIN FOR MCGILL.

There was a large crowd at the Quebec rink last Friday night to witness the intermediate match between the Quebec team and the University flyers. The match was an interesting one, the play being very fast, but our men were in better condition and played a much cleaner team game than their opponents, and won a hotly contested match by 3 goals to 2.

The teams were as follows :—

MCGILL.		QUEBEC.	
S. Lewis.....	Goal.....	A. Colby.....	
R. Reid.....	Point.....	W. C. Baldwin.....	
F. Bickerdike.....	Cover point.....	W. D. Oliver.....	
E. Archibald.....	Forward.....	A. Laurie.....	
F. Beckett.....	".....	H. Shaw.....	
A. Massey.....	".....	Hugh Scott.....	
W. Smyth.....	".....	Norton.....	

H. L. Janes, J. Dunbar, umpires; H. Carbray, timekeeper; D. Watson, referee.

McGill did not seem to be so fast or so sure on their skates as Quebec, but they more than made up for it by their superior passing. Quebec took the two first games in 17 minutes and then their lack of condition began to tell, although they still continued to make it hot for McGill. The latter, however, had an excellent goalkeeper, and many dangerous shots were stopped. Then McGill took the offensive and scored two games before half time expired. In the second half McGill made another attack on the Quebec goal and scored a game in seven minutes, making the score three games to two. After this they remained for the greater part on the defence, and Quebec could not break through. Matters remained in this position till the finish.

For the College, Smyth played a great game among the forwards; Bickerdike was very valuable at Cover; and Lewis put up his old reliable game between the flags.

BANJO CLUB CONCERT.

We are very glad to be able to extend our hearty congratulations to the members of the Applied Science Banjo Club, on the success of their first annual concert, which took place on Friday evening, Jan. 20th.

The Windsor Hall was well filled, especially in the reserved portion, with a very appreciative audience, who encored each item on the programme in turn, and went away expressing great surprise that so young a club should be so successful in its first venture. One of the most attractive features of this concert was the fact that for the first time in the history of McGill did students of a sister University cross the line as guests of a McGill organization, and assist in an entertainment of any kind.

The U. V. M. Students, from Burlington, Vt., during their short stay in Montreal, have made many friends, and have left none but the best impressions behind them; their individual as well as their excellent club work on Friday night have served to add many friends and fair admirers to their list.

To criticize the programme in detail would perhaps be out of place here, but especial mention may be made of the "Kullerd Koon's Kate Walk," and "Schneider's Band," which were the most popular instrumental and glee selections rendered by the Burlington clubs, the latter receiving a double encore. For the home club, Mr. Parker's solos on the banjo were most deservedly popular, his execution on that instrument being only equalled by the artistic manner in which he had composed and arranged his selections. Of the concerted pieces the "Donalda Galop" was the favorite instrumental selection, and in the solo with vocal accompaniment from "Robin Hood" Mr. Ramsay's fine bass voice was heard to advantage.

A pleasant break was made in the musical programme by introducing a reading by Mr. Guthrie, whose intelligent delivery of an amusing poem on "The Freshman," written by an undergraduate in Arts, received an enthusiastic encore.

The Banjo Club certainly has a bright prospect be-

fore it, judging from its success so far; but it is to be hoped that in any future efforts it will receive at least a little encouragement and support from the rest of the University, as on Friday evening there were not more than a hundred McGill men in all at the concert in place of the six or seven hundred the Club had a right to expect.

An excursion party of thirty or more Students is being organized for the 10th of February, when the Club makes the return visit to Burlington assisting at the U. V. M. boys' concert there, and a most enjoyable trip is anticipated.

ODE TO MATHEMATICS.

Ye Mathematics! over which I pore
Full stolidly—yet to my sorrow find
I cannot fix upon your crabbed lore
My scape-grace, wandering, weak, wool-gathering mind;
Oh, are ye not, in language plain, a bore?
For luckless wight like me a plague refined—
Ye intellectual catacombs—where drones
Of many an age have piled up musty bones.

We are old foes—yet can't, it seems, be loosed
From one another, though we tug the chain
Like coupled hounds: I have so oft abused
And railed at you, and yet returned again
To be by your dark mysteries confused,
That at my fate I smile, and friendship fain
Would offer—foes are well-nigh friendly (trust 'em)
Whose regular abuse becomes a custom.

They say you lead to grand results, and Science
Makes you unto her heaven a Jacob's ladder;
So clouded though, we cannot see the sky hence,
And black-gowned students are a vision sadder,
Nor promise half so much for what they spy hence,
As did the white-robed angels Jacob had a
Glimpse of; but be that as it may, you lead to
Things greater far than I can e'er give heed to.

You teach the stars—their courses—like Silenus;
Teach what the world is set a-going by,
And all the eccentricities of Venus;
You compass earth and ocean, land and sky;
Teach us to argue and to squabble, weaners
From base delights (no doubt) to pure and high;
You teach mankind all, all that can ennoble 'em—
Meantime I'm staggered with this plaguy problem.

H. M.

* "*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes.
Emollit mores, nec sinit essi ferus.*" Ovid.

SOCIETIES.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society held its regular meeting on Friday, January 13th, with a very fair attendance. On account of the resignation of Mr. Gordon, 4th Arts, Mr. Brown, 4th Arts, was elected to take his place in the debate with Toronto University to take place on February 10th in the Molson Hall.

After the appointment of Mr. Carmichael as critic, the programme for the evening was carried out, Mr. McIver reading an essay, "A Synopsis of Buckley's History." Then Mr. Saunders of 1st year Arts gave a

reading, "The Applewoman," which was well rendered after which followed the debate, "Resolved that total prohibition is practicable."

At the meeting of the Society which took place on Saturday, January 21st, after Mr. J. W. Hickson's appointment as critic, the programme was proceeded with.

Mr. Robertson, 1st Arts, gave a reading, "The Diver," which was followed by a chorus, and thus the debate took place,—“Resolved that a limited monarchy is a better form of a Government than a republic.” This turned out to be one of the most interesting debates this winter. The speakers were as follows:—

On the Affirmative:	On the Negative:
Mr. Carmichael, 1st Law	Mr. Howard, 2nd Arts.
“ Moffat, Arts	“ Smith, 3rd Arts.
“ Marler, Arts	“ Lambly, 3rd Arts.

The Negative won.

The annual debate with 'Toronto,' Varsity will be held under the auspices of the Undergraduates' Literary Society on the evening of Friday, Feb. 10th. The subject selected for debates is whether woman suffrage and the admission of women to parliament would be beneficial to Canada, the Toronto men, Messrs. Bull and Hellem, taking the affirmative. The speakers for McGill will be J. Brown and A. Graham. In addition to the debate and the usual exhibition of vocal talent, P. D. Muir will give a reading, and a poem, composed for the occasion, will be read by W. M. Mackeracher.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Provincial Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations has just been held in our City. Delegates were present from the different educational institutions in Ontario and Quebec, and a special conference among College men took place under the leadership of Jno. R. Mott, college secretary of the International Committee, and many practical helps were received in regard to association methods. Great emphasis was laid on the need of making special effort to interest the Freshman class as soon as they enter College.

The words of Mr. Mott, when speaking of the Christian Association work throughout the world, could not fail to deepen the conviction of the power and usefulness of this movement; and when we consider that in America there are 450 associations including tens of thousands of men as members, we at once recognize that here is a force that will help in moulding the future of our land to a marked degree.

The address to Students on Sunday held the interest of men on what is certainly a matter of "vital interest," and no man who listened to Mr. Mott's words of power and truth could help but feel that there was room in his own life to rise to a higher standard of manhood, let that feeling be realized.

"A perfect man, the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

We were glad to have Dr. W. F. Hamilton at the meeting on Sunday, Jan. 22nd. His continued interest in the work of the Association is very encouraging.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Arts Building on Jan. 17th, when reports of past work were read and officers elected for the ensuing year. The membership report showed a large increase over that of last year, more than three hundred men having joined. At the same time more really active members are needed. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Pres.—F. J. Day, Arts '94.
1st Vice-Pres.—M. Connor, Sc. '94.
2nd Vice-Pres.—A. Duff, Sc. '94.
Cor. Sec.—R. O. Ross, Med. '96.
Rec. Sec.—J. Le Rossignol, Med. '95.
Treasurer—P. C. Leslie, Med. '95.
Assist-Treas.—A. A. Graham, Arts '94.

The Association looks forward to years of increased usefulness, and with this end in view efforts will be renewed to obtain a home of its own on the College grounds.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Y. W. C. A. held their monthly Theo Dora Meeting on Thursday, Jan. 19th.

The Chairman gave a short and earnest address on "the Relation of Missions to the Student," touching also on the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. The last part of the hour was passed in hearing two letters: one from Mrs. Read, telling of the journey inland from the coast to their temporary home in Cisamba; the other letter was from Mr. McCallum, of Erzoom, Turkey, a graduate of this University. He spoke of the especial need of medical workers in that field, and also teachers for kindergarten, Boys' and Girls' schools in Erzoom. The meeting closed with singing and prayer.

"THE SENIOR SOCIETY APPLIED SCIENCE."

The second regular meeting of this Society was held on the evening of the 24th of January in the old Science Building, a room of which has kindly been given by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts to hold their meetings in.

After the adoption by the meeting of the above name and the Constitution as a whole, a very interesting paper on "*Indicators*" was read by Mr. John Burns. Mr. Burns dealt very thoroughly with the subject, showing the importance of the Indicator in determining the greatest efficiency that it is possible to obtain from an engine. After some light refreshments the meeting adjourned.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, Jan. 26th, the Vice-President in the chair.

Owing to illness, our President was prevented from taking her usual position among us.

The subject, "Resolved that the Universal adoption of Free Trade would be beneficial to all Nations," was discussed with animation by the following members: Affirmative

	{	Miss Ogilvy.
	{	" Radford.
Negative.	{	Miss Hammond.
	{	" Watson.

The vote of the members was in favor of the negative. Miss Millar, who had kindly consented to act as critic, then summed up the most noticeable defects as well as good points of the speakers, commenting favorably upon their fluency as a whole. Mrs. Cox then addressed the meeting in a few words on the subject under discussion.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening last, Jan. 28th; the president, Mr. T. A. Dewar, in the chair.

The attendance was large, probably the largest of the season, and well represented the whole four years. There being no business to transact, the President called upon Mr. J. A. Henderson, '93, whose paper on "Electricity in Medicine" had been looked forward to. Mr. Henderson briefly reviewed the physics of electricity, and proceeded to present fully its clinical bearing, both from a diagnostic and therapeutic standpoint. During the course of the address, bursts of applause were of frequent occurrence. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously concurred in, each member present feeling satisfied with having received a scientific treat.

Mr. W. O. Lambly, '93, also read a case report on "Typhoid Fever." This was well received, and called forth much discussion. The case in question was an Atypical form of Typhoid characterized by intense anæmia and pyrexia, all the other cardinal symptoms being absent. It was late when adjournment was called.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held in the lecture room, No. 6 Union Ave., Thursday, Jan. 26th.

Dr. M. C. Baker reported a very interesting case and one of great practical interest to the members.

Mr. Lamb read a very interesting and instructive paper on the inspection of meat. Having had considerable experience in this line of business, his paper showed a good deal of originality.

Mr. Plaskett followed with paper on Variola. Much of the best part of this paper was left out on account of the length, but *enough* was read to show that the essayist was thoroughly conversant with the subject. Part of the paper was occupied with collateral subjects as vaccination immunity, etc. He also briefly outlined the Botanical position of the pathogenic

organism associated with the disease. The possible origin and why the disease at the present day showed so many different modifications and types was touched upon. The meeting then adjourned.

FACULTY REPORTS.

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

Professor of Surgery to his class: "Sometimes a man will totter and fall while trying to hold on to his load."

And as he uttered these words, several minds sadly reverted to the last medical dinner which was held at the Windsor.

The Final year Medicals are unanimous in the opinion that they should hold a class dinner. Messrs. Deeks and Hewetson have been appointed to obtain all the necessary information.

"I was never asked whether I had made any expense outside general invitation. See?"

The Final year men in Surgery think that it is a matter of minor importance to them whether tumors originate in embryonic cell nests, or where they originate.

What evidence is necessary to prove the existence of Tubercle Bacilli? *Indisputable* evidence.

It is to be hoped that steps will shortly be provided in the new operating theatre, as a six-foot drop on a marble floor is neither dignified nor graceful.

Dr. Bell received quite an ovation upon his appearance at College to deliver the first of his annual lectures on dislocations.

Prof.—(Discussing modes of death) "Death from *burns* may be caused in many ways as by injury from falling bricks, timbers, etc. Death from drowning may be caused by a *sinkable* attack."

Prof.—"Othæmatoma, gentlemen, is a rare trouble; it is seen in two classes of patients—Lunatics and Football Players."

A genial Sophomore lately announced a chicken supper to his friends, but with the exception of one man who was suffering from atrophy of the first pair of nerves they managed to have other engagements.

"Do you know of no other disease of the chest besides Bronchitis?"

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FACULTY APPLIED SCIENCE.

Attention !

Do we intend to do ourselves credit at the coming Grand Reception?

Shall we not take full advantage of this exceptional opportunity to shew how a Faculty of McGill which has a Glee Club and a very able professional conductor can sing? Or shall we treat the matter as carelessly as though we were not the "Rising Faculty of McGill?"

It is not every day that our Glee Club will be listened to and criticized by three or four thousand of the members and friends of McGill, and as our guests.

It is therefore with the most perfect confidence in your *esprit de corps* and your desire to do honor to "Old McGill" that we call upon all four years in Applied Science to turn up to a man at the practices every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock sharp, on the top floor of the Engineering building, that we may have a well-trained chorus of one hundred and forty or fifty on February 24th, instead of merely the twenty-five or thirty faithful ones who have practised lately.

What a *Dyer* mistake was discovered in that girder problem!

Mr. W. P. Laurie represented us at the Arts' Dinner.

Now that the date for the "big show" is definitely fixed, would it not be in order to have a meeting of the four years and arrange our part of the programme?

Mr. J. A. McPhail was recently nominated by the corporation for the Royal Commissioners scholarship of £150, tenable for two years.

Nothing depresses our freshmen so much as to see a call for a meeting posted on the bulletin board. They regard all such notices as ominous of some inevitable subscription.

We lately overheard a group of readers express much concern over the fact that someone would one of these days run off with our genial and obliging librarian. The Faculty would indeed sustain a great loss by such an action, and we are selfish enough to wish that the "lucky fellow" may yet "bide a wee."

There was a great rush for the bookstores on last Thursday when it became known that Prof. Bovey's new work on Applied Mechanics was out. It is a modest little volume of over 800 pages, which we refrain from giving any extended review of at present, as it is our duty to do so on the 30th of March. It is, however, the universal opinion of the Students that the Dean's latest effort is a decided success.

One day last week an exhibition test of the new Buckton machine was made before a number of the University governors, when an 8" x 10" stick of oak timber and several pieces of two inch steel were broken almost before the spectators could adjust their eyeglasses. This was but a small demand on the ultimate strength of the Buckton.

The Glee Club's Annual Drive to the Club was again voted by all a complete success. After the usual excellent hot dinner had been disposed of, a large number of toasts were given and duly honored, while interspersed between them were songs and instrumental selections that were much appreciated.

The Tug-of-War between the different years awoke the usual excitement, but perhaps the most interesting event was the excellent sparring exhibition given towards the close of the evening.

The Glee Club was glad to welcome a number of Meds. who joined them in the Drive and added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Legal Briefs.

THE CONSPIRATORS (by Wm. Shakspen)

Scene I.—Vaulted Cellar.—*Noise heard, enter conspirators, Deasy, Gallegher, O'Sullivan and Duffy.*

Gallegher—(loquit) How goes the night, Duffy?

Duffy—The moon is down; I have not heard the clock.

Chorus of conspirators—ha! ha! ha!

Deasy—Hold, take my sword:—There's husbandry in heaven, their candles are all out. Take thee that too. A heavy summons lies like lead upon me, and yet I would not sleep—merciful powers! restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature gives way to in repose! —*Ge-ive me me Dagger!!!*

O'Sullivan—Ho ho! Let's briefly put on manly readiness and to the deed, me braves!

(With low mutterings all withdraw with necks well sunken in coat-collars).

Scene II.—To be continued by sheriff.

(*State Trials Vol. 55.*)

The Final Year is to be photographed, and an extra copy suitably framed is to be presented to the Faculty to keep "watch and ward" with the Faculty Owl over the students' desks and the appurtenances thereof.

NOTE.—*Not* "watch and guard," as there is a suggestiveness in that quotation incompatible with the provisions of the "Criminal Code, 1893."

The Moot Court, as noted below is finally to hold a session, and another subject in criminal law, which savors of our quondam friend, Mr. Pitcher, has also been allotted by the committee.

Peers Davidson, '93, has been chosen as valedictorian for the Final year.

Arrangements have been made for the Law Dinner, and invitations will soon be "out" for the evening of Feb. 7th.

CASE FOR MOOT COURT.

On the 29th of March, 1886, the Montreal City Council passed a resolution authorizing the expenditure of certain sums of money for public purposes. On the 30th June, 1886, a rate-payer served and filed a petition asking for the annulment of this resolution. The City pleaded the three months' prescription enacted by the statute Q. 41-43 Vict., chap. 53, sec. 12. The plaintiff answered that the last day of the term of prescription being non-juridical (St Peter and St. Paul's Day), he could validly serve and file his petition on the next following juridical day.

Question.—Is the plea of prescription well founded?

For Plaintiff.

P. Davidson

C. LeBeuf.

For Defendant.

A. R. Hall.

G. W. MacDougall.

The above argument will take place on the 8th February, 1893, between 5 to 6 p.m. Professor Lafleur has kindly consented to act as judge

Lawyer.—Now, Mr. Jenks, I want you to tell me the truth, without any evasion. Had you or had you not any altercation with the prisoner at the bar before this event you speak of?

Witness.—Well, to tell you the truth, we did have something together, but I don't think that was the name of it.

If distance lends enchantment to the view, and the view refuses to return it, would an action for damages lie?

A New York lawyer tried jumping from a railroad train running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Strange to say, he did not move for a second trial.

ARTS.

Mr. Wm. A. Coates, who has provided the music for the Arts Song, came up and gave the men a drill in it on Thursday last. A piano had been procured for the occasion, and lithographed copies printed for use at the Dinner. Mr. Coates first sang the first verse and the chorus himself; and the applause which followed must have convinced him that his work was appreciated and the Arts Song a decided success.

A VISION.

Gaze with me, for I see him. He is Macaulay's New Zealander. All around him is desolation; he stands amid a ruin. But that ruin, that stone upon which his right foot rests;—let us examine it closely. It is the capital of one of the front columns of the ancient Church of St. Peter's in the still more ancient city of Mount Royal. This was the great city of the North, two million people thronged its streets. But now the

earthquake has shattered its strong edifices and the volcano has buried them in ashes! In the great eruption of the year 2017, the city was destroyed in a single night, with the exception of some large printing houses; for not even a volcano can drown the press. Twenty centuries have rolled by since then. And there he stands. And in his left hand he holds a book. The book is new, and its pages are fresh from the press. And as he turns them over he exclaims to himself: "And this was once the seat of a great university. It was called McGill, or, in full, Old McGill." But hark! he sings. He chants an air that is familiar. Let us see what name is upon the cover of that book. We can read it, for the tongue is our own. Surely it cannot be; and yet it is. It is the new McGill Song Book, just issued. Courage, ye college bards, your fame shall yet resound. The centuries gape for you, but oblivion shall not receive you. The builders of a New McGill shall sing your songs with *New-zeal-and* energy.

The Faculty allowed the bulletin board to be replaced, on condition that it be put where it could not be seen.

Can one of the *Donalda's* tell us what the Arabian peanut has to do with Zoology?

G—r—m informs us that a man gets his hoods by degrees. We wouldn't have considered this worth mentioning, were it not that ordinarily a man gets his clothes by fits.

It has been suggested that Mr. Mott procure a quill pen for the registration of names in the Library. "Why"? Because it would be *a-quill* to the office.

The Third year has resolved to call a meeting of the first three years, to consider the giving of a dinner to the graduating class.

WHAT KIND WAS IT?

Student (seeing a smiling damsel pass in front of McGill).—"Say, William, is that a *Donalda*?"

William.—"No, we don't kape that koind here."

COMP. MEDICINE CLASS REPORTS.

Mr. A. S. Cleaves, the representative to the Arts' Dinner, speaks very highly of the entertaining ability of the Arts' Dinner Committee.

Messrs. Wylie and Thayer have been chosen to represent this Faculty at the dinners given by the Students of Science and Law.

The question of having a Faculty Dinner is at present disturbing the minds of the "Vets." The question was raised rather late this session, but undoubtedly they will not be backward another year.

Dr. Gunn has elected to give the boys a course of some twelve demonstrations in Practical Bacteriology

If they display as much avidity to acquire knowledge in this all important branch as the Doctor does zeal in their interests, then we safely predict wonders.

What's the matter now about the Archæology of the veterinary profession? Others may vaunt their antiquity! but it was clearly proven at the Arts' Dinner that the "Vets" have precedence as far as age is concerned.

This session has been noted for the amount of sickness among the Students. And now the smiling countenance of J. D. McGillivray enlightens the wards of the Montreal General. We trust his stay in that institution will be brief.

The only Fred. of the second year was out of town a few days last week; but whether on a nigger-killing expedition or curling, we have not learned.

Genial Glen is now officiating as assistant house surgeon.

The following dialogue between two Freshmen was over-heard recently:—

Freshie No. 1.—Say, Chappie! Do you know what your whiskers remind me of?

Freshie No. 2.—Naw! What is it?

Freshie No. 1.—The cilia of a mucous membrane.

Freshie No. 2.—(In disgust) you are getting *sillier* and *sillier* every day!

VET'S SONG.

(Accepted by the Committee as the Faculty Song to be inserted in the new song book, and specially composed for the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science.)

By CECIL FRENCH (Class '94).

I

Of all Professions in the world
It is of course expected
We think ours is by far the best,
With all the sport connected.
What eye and judgment it requires
As well as nerve and muscle
When we sometimes in haste are called
With equine strength to tussle.

Chorus.

We're Vets, Vets, Vets,
And proud of our Profession.
We'll drink our fill to old McGill
With joy at every session.

II

Now there's the cheeky Freshman
With his eye the "Soph's" a-scanning

While in his light and empty head
An answer he is planning.
He knows it all, he's sure of that,
At least down home they told him;
He makes a break, gets left, and thinks
That Silence oft is golden.

III

The "Soph," he's quiet, he's wiser now,
He finds he doesn't know it:
He's sobered down, he's lost his cheek,
At least he doesn't show it.
He's got to plug, he knows just that,
It pays best to be steady.
And when the balmy Spring comes round
Exams will find him ready.

IV

The senior year of well-tried men
New theories are exploring,
And with the wings of zeal outspread
In realms of Science soaring.
When graduating, thoughts will rise
Of parting on the morrow,
But consciousness of honors won
Will drive away all sorrow.

V

Alas! so many fail to think
Our poor dumb friends have feeling,
They care not how much pain they cause
When they perform their healing.
Then let, McGill, thy mission be
Of kindness a teacher;
With thy strong arm, the guardian be
Of every helpless creature.

DONALDA NEWS.

"Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere natae."

At last the great event, long anticipated, fraught with consequences, second in importance only to our B.A., namely, the Sophomore lunch, has taken place.

We gathered around a table decorated with savage taste, and compared notes on the suitable quotations which adorned the *ménu-cards*. Presiding over the table was the C. G. S. system, which so far from chilling us caused a warmth and vitality to pervade the whole table and dispensed viands with mathematical exactness. After the lunch there was a feast of reason and a flow of soul which completely disproved the lines:

"Too much eating, too much drinking,

Too much everything but thinking."

The usual "battered" toasts of "Queen and Country" and "Alma Mater" were followed by a most hearty toast to our Principal, of whom it was well said, "Nature made one such man and broke the die."

"Our fellow-students" as we saw them in their representatives showed a better appreciation of our many talents and virtues than we would have supposed possible for one not intimately connected with our year.

"Our Societies" was proposed by our President in a most iligant spache, taking as the foundation of her

remarks a few words from the close of Prof. Moyses' address to the $\Delta \Sigma$, last fall. "that the chief value of a College Society was to develop the individuality of the student." On behalf of the $\Delta \Sigma$ our Early Rose spoke with an animated defence of her own hypocrisy. The response for the gymnasium was quite superfluous, our "elastic stepper" with her "ruddy cheeks and well developed biceps" being the personification of all her remarks.

Afterwards when we spoke "not as representatives but as girls," the lunch was voted the jolliest we had ever had, and we will all look back with fond remembrance to our Sophomore lunch.

"What is the phyllotaxis of the doors leading to the Botany laboratory?"

Prof. before lecture.—"Where did I leave off last day? May I look at your note-book?" Reads—"You nasty scrabby old cat, you'll be sorry for this when I am dead."

Prof. meditates.

Apply dichotomy to an oyster

Oyster

16 Shelled oysters

non- 16 shelled oysters.

Following a long established custom, Arts '93 met in a social way for the last time as a class on Tuesday last. The President, Miss Millar, presided gracefully at the head of the table, on her left sat the guest of the day, Miss Radford, who added much to the pleasure of the occasion by her songs.

The toasts were three:—

"The Seniors," proposed by Miss Hunt, responded to by Miss Campbell.

"Our Alma Mater," proposed by Miss Fairclough, responded to by Miss James.

"Our Successors," proposed by Miss Lee, replied to by Miss Angus.

Miss Smardon though claiming to be no elocutionist, gave much pleasure by her recitations. Mr. Mott was not forgotten, although not amongst us the Committee gave him the credit of the success of our toast-cards. The afternoon was far spent before we separated, each member voting this hour among the pleasantest spent within college walls.

EXCHANGES.

The *Owl* is certainly one of the best college papers published in Canada. It is the organ of a Roman Catholic university; but there is nothing mediæval in its spirit. Its literary tone is truly Catholic. The

Christmas number was replete with good matter, and fulfilled the promise of its fair outside, so elegant and tasteful. The volume was diversified with twenty-six pages of choice poetry, including a sonnet by Canada's laureate, Lampman. If this is an age in which the popular interest in poetry is on the decline, one of the great duties of college journalism is surely to exert a counteracting influence and to encourage the taste for poetry (for poetry itself needs no encouragement: poetry, like murder, will out) by cultivating in its readers an appreciation for it. From the public press, which always anticipates the popular tendency, nothing is to be hoped; and it is not often that one of our leading poets, after his merit is acknowledged, condescends to contribute to it. But the university is the friend of poetry as she is the foster-mother of art. So much as a tribute to the Muse. The number also contains a well-written article on Canada's new premier, which is accompanied by an excellent portrait, and also an interesting review of the career of Gerald Griffin. The writer ascribes to Griffin "originality, enthusiasm, energy, industry, heroic perseverance, genuine faith, and strong self-reliance."

In the January number of the *Owl* the best article is probably one by Dr. Glasmacher on Lady Macbeth. The paper on Saint Andrew, too, is interesting, and Literary Notes and Notices are perhaps better than usual.

The January number of the *Presbyterian College Journal* came out at last. A valuable contribution to bibliography is furnished by Prof. Scrimgeour, who relates the history of the three great codices of the Bible. "In Harvard Halls," by Robert MacDougall, is brought to an end. Here are some of the old *Laws of Harvard College*: "No Freshman shall speak to a Senior with his hat on, nor have it on in a Senior's chamber, nor in his own if a Senior be there." "When anyone knocks at a Freshman's door, he shall immediately open the door without inquiring who is there." "The Freshman shall furnish the bats, balls and footballs for the use of students, to be kept at the battery." "The Sophomores shall publish these rules to the Freshmen in the Chapel, at which time the Freshmen are enjoined to keep their seats and attend with decency to the reading."

The *College Student* comes to us from Franklin and Marshall College, Pa. It is gotten up in a style fit for an art journal; its contributions evince live interest and literary excellence, and its editorial department is strong.

No. 5 of the *Dalhousie Gazette* contains, among other good things, an able article discussing the relative claims of science and philosophy to be considered the champion of liberty of thought. It arrives at no decision.

The *University Monthly* comes to us from Fredericton, we welcome it at McGill as we have already welcomed several of the Graduates of the University of N.B. The last issue is almost entirely occupied by the inaugural address of Prof. Davidson, from which we would like to quote whole paragraphs.

The *Portfolio* is published by the students of the Hamilton Ladies' College. It will probably be more interesting to young ladies and the members of the Toronto Varsity Glee Club than it is to the exchange editor.

READING NOTES.

Students, teachers and physicians get Turkish baths at half price at the Turkish Bath Institute in this city. Travellers say that nowhere in Europe can you get a better bath.

Medical men generally are now recommending the Turkish Bath for the general health, and more especially for rheumatism, coughs and colds. It is a very pleasant remedy.

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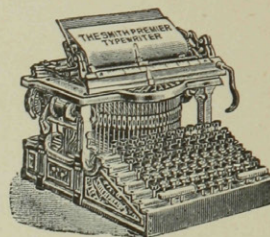
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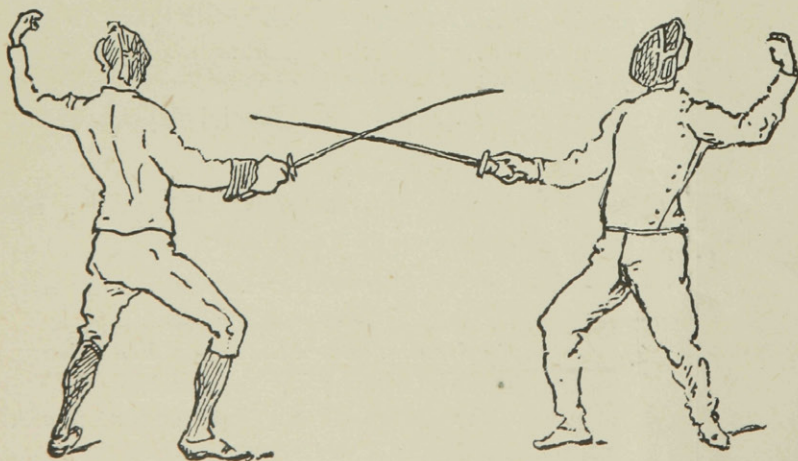
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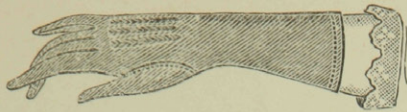
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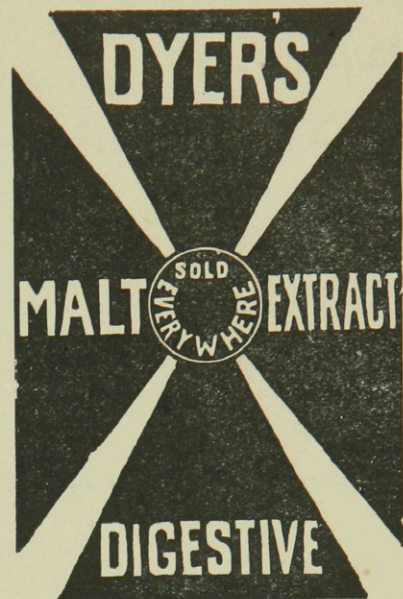
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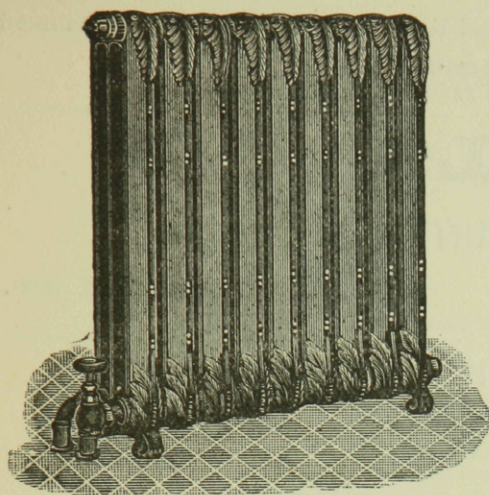
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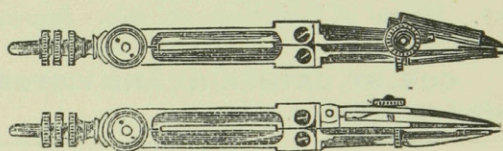
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